

BRAUERIA (Lunz am See, Austria) 33:17-19 (2006)

Trichoptera from Tunisia collected by S. Beshkov & B. Schacht, 15-21.IV.2006

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Abstract. A small collection of Trichoptera from Tunisia, April 2006, is reported here. *Hydropsyche maroccana* NAV. and *Mesophylax aspersus* RAMB. are new for the fauna of Tunisia. New genital figures of *R. munda* (male) and two *Hydropsyche* females are presented. Notes on the taxonomy of *St. curvidens* are given, and its male genitalia are figured.

Key words: Trichoptera, faunistics, Tunisia

Introduction

A small collection of Trichoptera was made during a collecting trip (predominately lepidopterological) in several localities of Tunisia in April 2006. The localities with the recorded taxa are given below.

Loc. 1. SE Tunisia, near Shenini Village, Tataouine distr., 485 m alt., Semidesert, 32°52'56" N, 10°13'12" E. 15.4.2006

1 ♂ *Mesophylax aspersus* RAMBUR, 1842

Loc. 2. W Tunisia, near the Gate to Chambi Park, Kasserine distr., 805 m alt., 35°08'40" N, 8°43'00" E. 19.4.2006

4 ♂ *Mesophylax aspersus* RAMBUR, 1842

Loc. 3. W Tunisia, ca. 23 km SW of Gafsa, on the road to Tamerza, 250m alt., 34°24'43" N, 8°33'36" E. 20.4.2006, Light trap

1 ♂ *Mesophylax aspersus* RAMBUR, 1842

Loc. 4. NW Tunisia, near Ain Draham village, between Tabarka and Jendouba, 650 m alt. Maquis, *Quercus suber*, 36°43'39" N, 8°40'08" E. 22.4.2006

2 ♂, 2 ♀ *Rhyacophila munda* MCL.

1 ♀ *Plectrocnemia geniculata corsicana* MOSELY, 1930

1 ♀ *Hydropsyche* sp.1

7 ♂, 3 ♀ *Mesophylax aspersus* RAMBUR, 1842

19 ♂, 6 ♀ *Stenophylax curvidens* SCHMID, 1957

Loc. 5. NW Tunisia, near Cape Negro, Tabarka distr., 70 m alt. Maquis, *Quercus suber*, 37°03'30" N, 9°02'52" E. 23.4.2006

2 ♂ *Hydropsyche punica* MALICKY, 1981

1 ♂ *Hydropsyche maroccana* NAVAS, 1935

1 ♀ *Hydropsyche* sp.2 (gr. *guttata*, different than the previous one)

1 ♂ *Mesophylax aspersus* RAMBUR, 1842

Notes on some species

Rhyacophila munda MCLACHLAN, 1862

As MALICKY (1983) has remarked, the genitalia of the male are somewhat variable. Thus SCHMID (1970) includes three different subspecies, the nominative of them occurring in England and France, and the other two ones established by NAVÁS in the Atlas Mts. in Morocco. The appearance of the genitalia of the males

from Tunisia confirms the above mentioned variability. The length proportions between the aedeagus and the parameres (Fig. 1), as well as the appearance of the distodorsal lobe of segment 9th and the praeanal appendages in dorsal point of view (Fig. 2) mostly resemble the population from Morocco, described by NAVÁS (1936) as *Rh. atlantica* (now a synonym of *Rh. munda*). The distolateral incision of the coxopodite, however, is larger than that of any of the three specimens illustrated by SCHMID. As to the female, our material corresponds fully with the figures in MALICKY (2004).

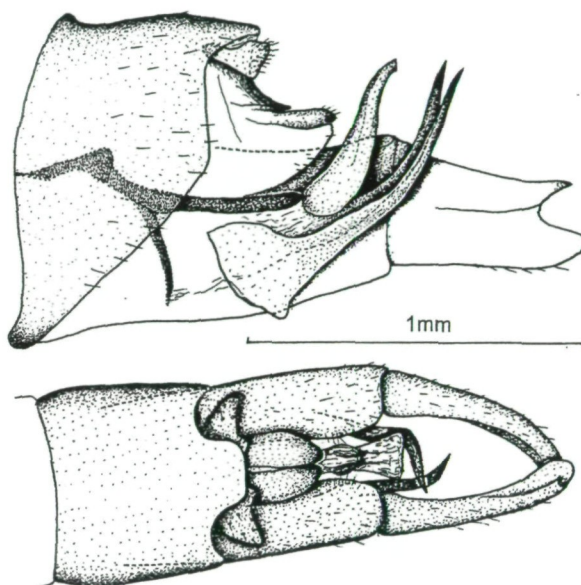


Fig. 1. *Rhyacophila munda* MCL., Genitalia male, lateral; **Fig. 2.** Ibid., dorsal;

Plectrocnemia geniculata corsicana MOSELY, 1930

This is the only species and subspecies of genus *Plectrocnemia* known both in the region of Maghreb and in Corsica and Sardinia as well. The genitalia of the female specimen studied here corresponds well with the figures of *P. geniculata* MCLACHLAN, 1871, published by MALICKY (2004).

Hydropsyche punica MALICKY, 1981

This is the second find of the species after its description. The new locality is not far from the *locus typicus* of the species. Besides in Northern Tunisia, this species is also known in Northern Algeria (MALICKY & LOUNACI, 1987), as well as in Spain (GONZALEZ et al., 1992, as *H. cf. punica*).

Hydropsyche maroccana Navas, 1935

A rather broadly distributed Maghrebine species, also occurring in the Canarian Islands (MALICKY, 2004). So far not recorded from Tunisia.

Hydropsyche sp. 1 (female)

A large insect. Length of forewing 12 mm. Coloration not very intensive. Wings (in alcohol) grayish-brown, forewing not very clearly sprinkled; only four brown spots are present: a small one on the pterostigma, on the cross-veins between MC - Cu1+2 and Cu - A1 and on the arculus. Hindwing hyaline. Female genitalia on Figs. 3-4.

Nothing more exact could be said so far about this female except the supposition that it is a Maghrebian representative of the *pellucidula* group.

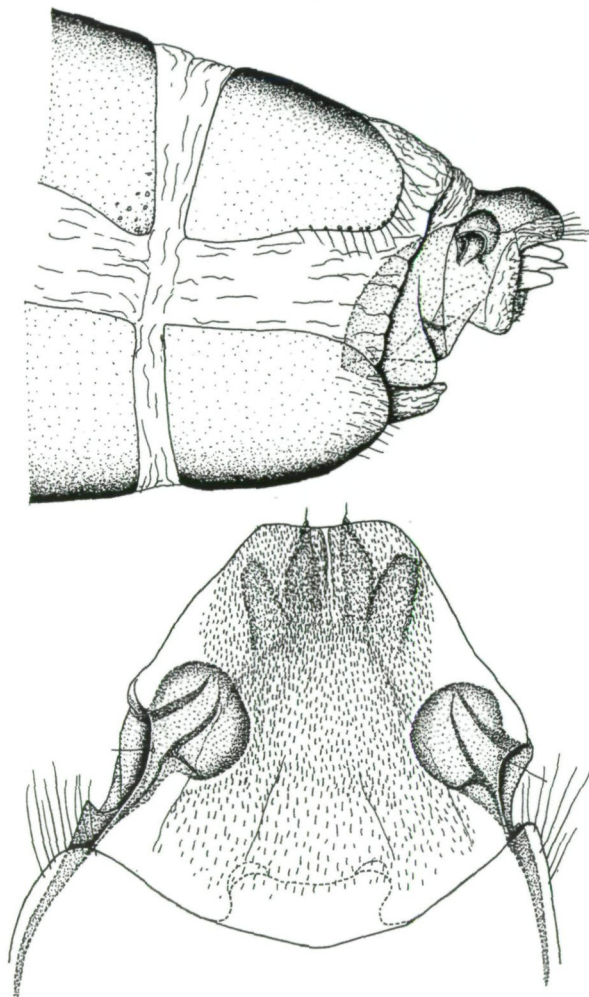


Fig. 3. *Hydropsyche* sp.1, Genitalia female, lateral;
Fig. 4. Ibid., dorsal ;

Hydropsyche sp. 2 (female)

A small insect. Length of forewing 6,5 mm. General coloration grayish-brown. Forewing with two darker spots: a very long one on the pterostigma, and a shorter one on the Cu in the region of the cross-vein connecting the latter with the A1. Hindwing hyaline. Female genitalia on Figs. 5-6.

This small specimen most probably belongs to the *guttata* group.

Mesophylax aspersus RAMBUR, 1842

This species was present in all the five localities investigated here, from the southernmost one (Southeastern Tunisia, Shenini Village), through Western Tunisia, up to the Northwestern parts of the country (District of Tabarka), thus representing one of the commonest caddisflies there. Notwithstanding, this is the first report of the species from Tunisia. There are two possible reasons for this: the emergence of the species relatively early in the year, and the quite insufficient knowledge of the fauna of Trichoptera in this part of the Maghreb as well.

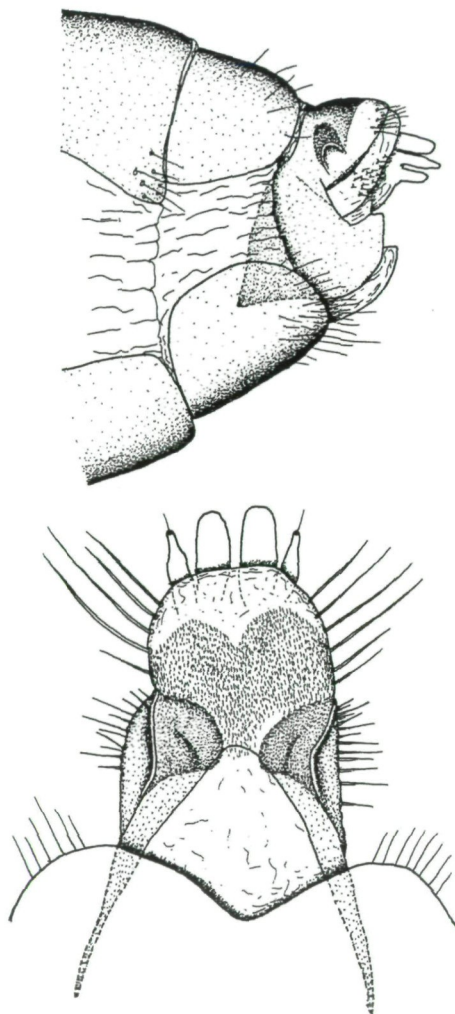


Fig. 5. *Hydropsyche* sp.2, Genitalia female, lateral;
Fig. 6. Ibid., dorsal;

Stenophylax curvidens SCHMID, 1957

This species was described from Algeria. In his revision of the so called "*Stenophylax*-Complex (i.e. the group of closely related genera *Stenophylax*-*Micropterna*-*Mesophylax*), SCHMID (1957) points out as one of the generic features of *Stenophylax* males, that ... "VIII^{me} tergite avec deux larges zones très courtes, recouvertes de très fines spinules clairsemées". (This statement is not true even then: the spinulose zone is whole in *Stenophylax mitis* McL. This is later confirmed with *St. tauricus* SCHMID, 1965. Finally in *St. alex* MEY & MÜLLER, 1979, this zone is "undeutlich, rudimentär"). Further on, in the cited paper SCHMID describes the male of the new species *Stenophylax curvidens* confirming that feature both in the text and on corresponding figures (SCHMID, op. cit., Figs. 14a and 14d). The large series now studied corresponds with the description, with an important exception: 8th tergite, male with one common spinulose zone (Fig. 7) i.e. without a longitudinal separating gap in the middle. Hans Malicky (Lunz am See, Austria) was so kind to revise the large series of that species in his collection, so that now is

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Eine neue *Ceraclea* – Art aus Kambodscha (Trichoptera, Leptoceridae)

Hans MALICKY

Ceraclea itoae n. sp.

Hell gelblichbraun, Vorderflügelänge 9 mm. ♂ Kopulationsarmaturen (Abbildung): Ähnlich mehreren südostasiatischen Arten mit in Lateralansicht s – förmig gebogenen unteren Anhängen und zwei langen, geraden Skleriten im Phallus. Von allen unterscheidet sie sich aber auf den ersten Blick dadurch, daß das Ende der unteren Anhänge, von ventral betrachtet, zweispitzig ist, d.h. zu der Spitze des Basalgliedes (die fein behaart ist) kommt noch eine zweite (unbehaarte) Spitze dazu, die ventral davon eingelenkt und ebenso lang wie jene ist. Ferner ist das 10. Segment in Lateralansicht stumpf und distal verbreitert. – Bei *C. helena* MALICKY & LAUDEE 2002 und *C. herse* MALICKY 2002 ist der Endteil des unteren Anhänges breiter und fein zerfasert, bei *C. hersilia* MALICKY & CHANGTHONG 2002, *C. hesione* MALICKY 2002 und *C. martynovi* FORSSLUND 1940 ist er aber einfach und spitz und das 10. Segment ist in Lateralansicht spitz.

Holotypus ♂ und 1 ♂ Paratypus in meiner Sammlung: Kambodscha, Kompong Chhang District, southwest of Lake Tonle Sap, 6. 12. 2004, leg. Y. Mukai. Weitere Paratypen in coll. Ito.

This species is named in honour of Dr. Tomiko Ito to whom I am grateful for giving the valuable specimens for my collection.

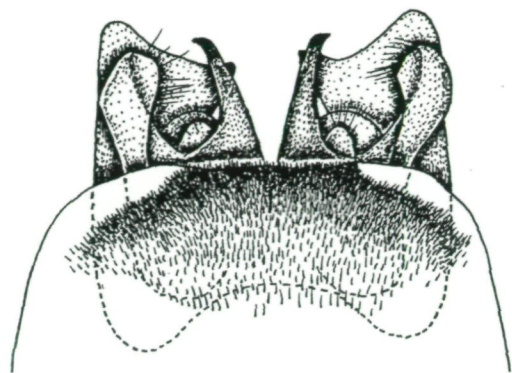


Fig. 7. *Stenophylax curvidens* SCHM., Genitalia male, dorsal;

clear SCHMID has wrongly described the male 8th tergite of *S. curvidens*. I think this mistake is so evident, that there is no need of revising Schmid's holotype. On the base of the material from Tunisia several other additions should be added to the original description. SCHMID (l.cit.) announces the "Coloration du corps plutôt foncée. Ailes antérieures ... sans mouchetures nettes...". The population from the easternmost portions of the Tell Atlas Mts. are considerably lighter, their forewings with numerous whitish spots. Finally, after MALICKY (2004), the forewing length both of the males and females is 19 mm; this figure in our specimens varies from 20 to 22 mm in males, and 19-22 in females respectively, which corresponds with SCHMID's (l.cit.) data – wingspan, holotype male 44 mm. – *St. curvidens* is a typical Maghrebian caddisfly.

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